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une while it is new.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 24, 1898

All talk of the retention by Spain of a nominal sovereignty over Cuba is arrant nonsense. The American official who should try to force such a compromise would simply doom himself to public execration.

Dr. Swallow.

In forecasting the political probabilities in Pennsylvania this year sight must not be lost of the fighting parson from Dauphin county. He may once more become a large fly in the oint-

It begins to look somewhat doubtful whether the Wanamaker revolt is going to fulfill the expectations of its founders. The campaign is young and ere it shall be concluded there will be abundant opportunity for the disclosure of surprises and the consequent revision of estimates. Hence it is not yet to be inferred that the Wanamaker movement has fallen flat. But it is undeniable that it has started limpingly and that, so far as the capture of a majority of delegates is concerned. its prospect is far from bright. There appears to be widely diffused among many Republicans, who are not es- to those which existed in this country pecially enamored of Andrews, Stone and that group of leaders, a feeling of distrust of Mr. Wanamaker in his present role as a political John the Baptist trying to clear a pathway for the nomination of a better man than himself. These Republicans want honest government at Harrisburg. They don't want the public funds to be stolen or misapplied. They don't want a new capitol job foisted on the taxpayers of the commonwealth. They don't want another legislature to repeat the mistakes, the indiscretions and we might almost say the crimes of the last one. In these particulars they are hand in glove with Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Blankenburg, the Messrs, Van Valkenberg and Frank Willing Leach.

But the curious phenomenon of their attitude at this time is that while they are for reform and in dead earnest. they do not appear to be evincing any uncontrollable anxiety to stampede into the Wanamaker camp. On the contrary, they appear to regard the sacrificial candidacy of the Philadelphia merchant with almost tantalizing indifference. Evidently he does not impress them as a reformer wholly uns thish and strictly genuine. Apparently they have not forgotten the disclosures made during the late senatorial canvass, and are reluctant to accept at face value professions of virtue by him which by an unconscious mental process at once suggest an interrogation point. The Wanamaker following, so far as we can perceive, is a lively and a vociferous one, but numerically it appears to be much smaller than that quiet body of think- Unless the Cuban provisional governing Republican voters which has not yet hoisted any factional emblem to the summit of its flag pole, but which, by all accounts, is a force in politics to be reckoned with and one which if affronted at Harrisburg on June 2, will make history in Pennsylvania on the eighth day of the following November, This great, thinking, silent vote was

east five months ago for Dr. Swallow. It made little stir in advance, but when the ballots were counted it surprised folks. Will it support the Dauphin representative of the church militant again? We commend this inquiry to the attention of the Republican leaders. They may laugh and wax sareastic at the flattening campaign of Hon. John Wanamaker, but are they in any position to smile with safety at the possibilities involved in the candidacy of Dr. Swallow? If they think they are, the triumph of the ring candidate on June 2 may be set down as certain. But in that event the responsibility for the consequences will not be with those who seek in the meantime to open the leaders' eyes.

The Maine's death list has been officfally estimated at 266, and the monument of these brave sailors will soon be Cuba made free.

Anthracite for Naval Purposes.

The recent action of the Commercial club of Wilkes-Barre in urging upon congress the superior merits of anthracite as compared with bituminous coal as fuel for naval purposes has met with unexpected indorsement. The Washington Post says:

"Nearly every officer who has commanded one of our ships during the past few years has had personal knowledge of accidents narrowly averted as the result of combustion in the coal bunkers next to the ship's magazine. The report of the naval board, recently published, shows that on more than twenty occasions within the immediate past combustion in the coal bunkers has occurred and tragedies have been avoided by the merest accident of discovery. Frequently the steel bulkhead between the bunkers and the magazine has been found red hot and the wooden shelves on which the powder incased in metal tubes was stored were charred

evade discovery. Why should the government expend millions on smokeless powder and yet, in order to save a few cents per ton, adhere to the dirty and dangerous goft coal which neutralizes every advantage secured by that expenditure? It is a matter of common knowledge that, in the naval maneuvers last year, the squadron still strikingly illustrates the idealistic being under command of Admiral Bunce, the smoke from the ships' funnels constituted quite as serious an obstacle to accurate practice as the smoke from the old-fashioned powder would have done. The question raised by the Wikes-Barre people is worthy of the most serious attention. Every naval officer of experience will say so." These confessions are the more re-Post is published in a community largely interested in bituminous coal mining. We believe that the advantages of anthracite on board war ships in cruise or in action would be much more than sufficient to offset the larger cost, and it is possible that this fact will yet be brought effectively to the attention of the navy department,

wouldn't fight if we should recognize Cuban independence. What Polo or Spain says or thinks on this subject is no longer a matter of consequence in this country. Irrespective of it Cuba must be free.

Recognition of Independence.

The diplomatic consequences of American recognition of the Cuban republic are thus explained in the Washington

proposed recognition will hange the status of General Lee. will still be the consul general of the United States at the Spanish port of Havana, and will remain such until Havana passes into the control of the in-surgents. The republic of Cuba will be egarded as all that part of the island not under Spanish control. United States onsuls now in the cities and towns will still remain accredited to Spain, but they will undoubtedly hold unofficial reations with the insurgents, and in case a city or town is captured and held by the Cubans for a reasonable length of time, the consul at that place will then e accredited to the republic of Cuba. In fact, the condition will be very similar during the civil war. British consuls who were residing in Richmond, Charleston and other scuthern cities, still held their exequaturs from the United States government, but were unofficial British gents in their relations to the Confed racy. They communicated with the Britsh minister at Washington through the ines, just as the consuls in Cuba will undoubtedly, unless in some exigency of military movement, dommunicate through es with Consul General Lee at Havana. This explanation, we take it, pre-

supposes that when the United States government shall have recognized Cuban independence it will go no further. But unless it should prove recreant to one of the most cherished of its traditions, how could it consistently stop at that point? In the message of President Monroe to congress in 1823 outlining what has ever since been known as the Monroe doctrine, this language was used: "With the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on grave consideration, and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." If sition toward the United States. If with success the making of steel was a this country shall on just principles very slow, and consequently, a very laacknowledge the independence of the Cuban republic it will hardly make the mistake of holding that the Cuban republic represents only a part of Cuba. dividing with Spain the remainder, nent should likelf consent to share the island with Spain the presence of Spanish troops on hostile errand in any part of Cuba would constitute, it seems to us, a direct violation of the principle and spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and we should be in duty bound to notify Spain accordingly. This would bring the whole subject to an immediate issue and permit the prompt carrying out of the will of the American people that Cuba shall be free in fact and

Spain's title to Cuba has been forfeited by Spain's unexampled misrule. Why pay further deference to it?

Congress will make a mistake if it shall permit the currency question to arise in debate at this time and imperil the splendid unanimity of feeling which, under the stimulus of a foreign emergency, has so recently caused the disappearance of party lines.

A Theorist.

It was a significant fact that the only voice of objection raised in this country to the recent patriotic action of congress in voting \$50,000,600 into the president's hands for the nation > defense came from the president's whilom adversary and rival, Hon. William L. Wilson, author of the Wilson tariff bill. In his far-away sanctum as executive of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., he no sooner learned of this remarkable action then he took occasion to criticize it. The report of his remarks then published elicited such sharp and general condemnation that Professor Wilson has since written to the Washington Post that he was misrepresented. He thus revises and corrects himself:

The morning after the bill passed the house I directed the attention of the students of the university to the putting of this immense sum, for war preparation or purposes, at the discretion of the president, as a signal departure from the role of specific appropriation, so scrupulously observed since Mr. Jefferson's day, and heretofore considered as a rule of sound policy and correct constitutional law, and in explaining the meaning of the rule and the reasons on which it was based, I naturally cited them to the action of the senate on the fortifications bill of 1835. which proposed to put a lump sum in the hands of President Jackson for use un-der his direction, at a time of threatened

pressly saying that I was not in posses-sion of the facts on which the house acted, and therefore was not criticising its action, and that both the president and Secretary Long possessed the full confidence of the country.

Giving Professor Wilson the full benefit of his corrections, the position assumed by him toward this matter and impractical bent of his mind. It requires very little penetration to perceive between the lines of his explanation that the idea of strengthening the executive branch of the government in time of emergency brought grief to him. He doesn't dare to say that the action taken by congress wasn't the quickest, most direct and most effective way to meet the emergency then narkable when we remember that the and now confronting the country. But he pines because it did not dove-tail in with his scholarly constitutional the-Apparently he would sooner have New York blown up and the capitol at Washington burned than, by "cutting across lots," to arm the president with power and authority to save both. On this principle Professor Wilson would not throw water on a burning house until he had first analyzed denies that he said Spain the water and cleansed it of microbes. This is the Wilson of old. He evidently cannot distinguish and appreciate the difference between a theory and a condition.

> A Montreal correspondent of the Sun has been investigating the feeling of the people of Canada with reference to the United States and he affirms that most of the spread-eagle talk about undying loyalty to the British flag and most of the stone-throwing at Uncle Sam come from office-holders and their dependents, while the producers and taxpayers of the dominion are becoming more and more discontented. This explanation of the situation is certainly very plausible. How the mass of Canadians could sincerely relish being kept out of the markets of the United States and over-taxed to pay fat pensions to friends of a dynasty having its home 3,000 miles beyond the sca, while all the time the brightest talent in the dominion is being drained by emigration into the states; is more than an ordinary Yankee can decipher.

The next gubernatorial primary battle will be fought in Lawrence county on Saturday. Charles W. Stone ought to have the Lawrence delegates,

The Washington Post calls congressmen "Tom Reed's reconcentradoes. But Reed is a benevolent tyrant.

The president is advised not to let 'How Can I?" hang much longer upon

Sir Henry Bessemer and His Life Work

From the Chicago Evening Post.

T IS refreshing, in considering the notable achievements of great inventors, to happen upon an occasional instance where fortune has not only smiled on but has well rewarded genius. It is far too often the case that the successful inventor closes his life in poverty and distress and leaves to others the harvest of substantial benefits which n justice should have been his. Sir Henry Bessemer was a marked exception to this class, and his death, occurring so recently, makes consideration of the most important inventions timely. While Bessemer did not invent steel, he discovered nanner their destiny by any European a process for its manufacture that has revolutionized the iron and steel working industry of the entire world. Up till the time when his experiments were crowned borious process, and steel had a comparatively restricted application in the indus trial arts. Bessemer brought it so near perfection and at such reasonable cost that it is today one of the most widely employed and most useful of all materials which man has pressed into service for his advantage and comfort.

In a measure the discovery of Besse mer's process was accidental. To begin with, he had no knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy when he first set about his investigations to turn iron into steel-But he visited many places where iron was wrought and he kept his eyes open. He saw that in the slow process of "puddling" the particles of molten metal were gradually brought into contact with the sir, and that this seemed to in time produce a fair quality of steel. Had he known the chemistry which was at work during puddling Bessemer steel undoubtedly would have been made some years sooner than it was. But he only saw the mechanical part of the operation. He knew it was a great deal easier to stir air than it was to stir iron, and it was while recovering from a severe illness that the idea came to him of blowing alr through the melted iron. As he lay in bed the breezes from an open window fanned his cheek, and this turned his thoughts in another direction, which proved to be the beginning of the problem's solution.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered to resume his investigations he set about making a retort in which he could test his new idea. It was so constructed that a blast of cold air was forced into the bottom so that it would pass through melted iron in the upper part of the retort. The day for the test arrived and Henry Bessemer was naturally not the least excited of the group that gathered around the new contrivance. When the turned in to prevent the metal filling the holes through which the air entered. Then the metal was poured in through the charging hole by an attendant stoker. A tremendous commotion immediately took place within the vessel. "The molten iron," to quote one present, "bounded from side to side; a violent ebullition was heard going on inside, while a vehement violet flame, accompanied with dazzling sparks, burst from the throat of the cupola, from which the slag was also thrown in large foamlike masses. A cast iron plate of the kind used to cover holes in the pavement, that had been suspended over the mouth of the vessel, dissolved in a gleaming mist, together with half a dozen yards of the chain by which it

It is not surprising that such an unusual sight should have frightened not only the men but the daring experimenter. Bessemer thought he saw in this terrific dem-onstration of two prime elements the complete failure of his plans. He want-ed to shut off the air before the charge of iron was spoiled or the furnace burned, but the stop-cock regulating the supply was so close to the retort that no on dare go near it. This proved fortunate, for soon the commotion within the retort der his direction, at a time of threatened war with France, navising them to read Mr. Webster's speech on the loss of that bill. My sole object and the sole tenor of its constantly at hand.

"What is said about the evil effects of soft coal smoke is equally pertinent. There is force in the proposition that if smokeless powder is necessary to the emission is amokeless coal. A vessel burning soft coal can be detected miles away when a vessel burning anthractic may

covery of immense importance. If mal-leable iron and steel could be produced direct from pig iron by a process so rapid and simple it could not fail before long to effect an entire revolution in the iron trade. And such it actually did many years before Bessemer closed his long and

The chemistry of the Bessemer process is simple, so simple in fact that the won-der is it was not sooner applied to the making of steel. Bessemer at first called it "the manufacture of iron and steel without fuel." While this title was a misnomer, it answered his purpose in plac-ing the process before leading iron workers of Great Britain. This is how he ex-plained the method of conversion: "By forcing atmospheric air through the fiuld metal the oxygen is brought into contact with the several particles of the iron and the carbon which it contains. The carbon and oxygen combine to form carbonic acid which passes off by the throat of the vessel through which the stag is also thrown, leaving as the produce a mass of malleable iron, which is run off by the tap into ingot molds placed to receive it. Thus, by a single process requiring no particular manipulation and with only one workman, from three to five tons of crude iron pass into the condition of sev-eral piles of malleable iron, in from thirty to thirty-five minutes, with the expendi-ture of about one-third part of the blast now used in a flery furnace with an equal charge of iron, and with the consumption of no other fuel than is contained in the crude tron." In fact, the chemical action of the oxygen, carbon and other elements kept up a sufficient agitation and tem-perature to maintain the fluidity of the metal until the process was complete,

Before the Bessemer process came into use the production of steel in Great Brit-ain was only 50,000 tons a year, and the average price was \$250 a ton. In 1877, when the general condition of trade was creatly depressed, the Bessemer mill alone turned out 750,000 tons of steel at an average price of \$50 a ton. The coal consumed in producing this was less by 3.500, 900 tons than would have been required to produce the same quantity of steel by the old, or Sheffield, process. The pres-ent reduction in the price of steel manufacture through the use of the Bessemer process is, for England, about £30.000,000, and for the world over \$200,000,000 a year or equal to the entire output of gold for the same period. Sir Henry Bessemen nade an immense fortune out of this in cention and had many honors showered upon him; and any person who may feel disposed to begrudge him any of these need only look about him and see what steel has done and is doing for man. The bousands of miles of rails that stretch es nearly every country in the world and the hundreds of big battleships and merchantmen that plow every ocean, should alone put all carping at rest and prompt the most disgruntled of men to place a wreath on the new-rounded grave that henceforth must mark the restng place of all that was mortal of the great Bessemer.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S SPEECH.

From the New York Sun. Public opinion in this country has been influenced to an extraordimary extent by Senator Proctor's speech describing what he saw in Cuba. The newspapers from every quarter show how deep an impression his dispassionate report and his measured indictment of Spain have made. Other observers of existing conditions in the unhappy dsland may tell the same story, and they may tell it, perhaps, in more emotional language; but tney can hardly add to the effect already produced. Mr. Proctor's statement of facts has presented for the first time to the great maority of American citizens a distinctly focused picture of what had previously been a vague, distant horror; and it has made the duty of this republic as clear as daylight.

It is a common saying that the American system always provides the man needed for the occasion. This undemonstrative, keen-eyed, well-balanced Yankee statesman from Vermont was precisely the man needed to command the con-fidence and awaken the conscience of the

WANAMAKER FIGURES.

From the Philadelphia Press. Friends of John Wanamaker stated yesterday that they were not willing to admit that William A. Stone would be the Republican nominec for governor. This statement was based upon the result of primary elections already held and the distribution of the delegates to the state convention so far selected. Their fig-ures give W. A. Stone 68 delegates; Wanamaker, 43; C. W. Stone, 9; T. V. Cooper, 7; John Leisenring, 12; William Con-

nell, 5; doubtful, 19.

The delegates credited to W. A. Stone are as follows: Berks, 7; Union, 1; Sny, der, 1; Chester, 7; Cumberland, 3; Philadelphia, 31; Indiana, 3; Jefferson, 3, and For Wapamaker, Philadelphia, 28;

Blair, 5. For Leisenring, Luzerne, 10; Carbon, 2. For C. W. Stone, Cameron, 1; Venaugo, 8; Warren, 2; McKean, 3. For Connell, Susquehanna, 3; Wayne, 2. For Cooper, Delaware, 7, Doubtful, Philadelphia, 19; Clearfield, 4

PREMONITORY.

Spring is coming, spring is coming: I can feel the lum-te-tumming Of that metric ebullition that the season

Feel the lyrical vibrations That in limitless creations Every editorial sanctum and the balaam bag o'er freights.

By the generating sonnets. By the talk of Easter bonnets the resurrected seeds that pose in every market stall, By my overcoat's oppression,

By the growing bike procession, can certify the spring's about to make its annual call, And in full appreciation Of old Nature's propagation the program me that doth year on year her normal labors sum.

I've concluded, notwithstanding My convictions, so companding, That I'd best resign my whims and let the thing proceed to come.

-Boston Courier.

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For a few days only, we we will devote extra room for the display of these, and as many of our finer numbers are "Patterns" we would advise you to make your selections early, as there will be no duplicates.

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